

"THE TRI-STATE WEEKLY"

# The Northfield Press

Ashuelot - Athol - Bernardston - Brattleboro - Colrain - Deerfield - Gill - Greenfield - Hinsdale - Leyden - Millers Falls - Montague - Montague City  
Mt. Hermon - Northfield - Orange - South Vernon - Sunderland - Turners Falls - Vernon - Warwick - Winchester

VOL. XXII. NO. 35

NORTHFIELD, MASS., FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1930

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## LATE TERCENTENARY NEWS

### South Vernon, Mass.

Last Tuesday Governor Allen received a deputation from the Town Tercentenary Committee, consisting of Dr. Florence Colton, secretary, and A. P. Pitt, chairman in the executive office of the State House, Boston, and accepted the invitation of the town to be present during the coming celebration here. Hon. Herbert Parsons kindly introduced the deputation to the Governor.

Congressman Allen T. Treadway, who is our Representative from the First District of Massachusetts has accepted the invitation to be the principal orator at the outdoor mass meeting on Friday afternoon, Aug. 1.

Dr. Samuel A. Eliot of the Arlington street church, Boston, will give the address at the Friday evening meeting in the auditorium on the religious aspect of the settlement of New England.

Hon. John W. Haligs, State treasurer, and Hon. Henry C. Astwill, Commissioner of Public Utilities, were among other notables seen in Boston by our fellow citizens who promised to be on hand and help in any way they can.

Ex-President Coolidge did not find it possible to accept the invitation to speak, but appreciated the compliment of being asked.

The American Legion has voted to undertake the reconstruction of a stockade and other pioneer buildings as outlined in these columns last week, provided a suitable location can be secured.

### The Garden Theatre

The Garden theatre presents a double talking feature picture program this Saturday for four days, ending on Tuesday night. The first feature will be "Blaze O' Glory," with Eddie Dowling, who last appeared in "The Rainbow Man" and many successful Broadway musical comedy productions. His supporting cast includes Betty Compson and George Darro and Henry Whitehall. The other feature is S. S. Van Dine's famous mystery play, "The Bishop Murder Case," with an excellent all-star cast, which includes Basil Rathbone, Lela Hyams, Alec Francis, Carroll Nye and George Marion. Both features are all-talking. There will be other Vitaphone and Movietone novelties, with Pathé talking news.

### Dr. Henry T. Perry Dies in Ashfield

The Rev. Henry Thomas Perry, D. D., for 50 years a missionary in Turkey, under the American Board of Foreign Missions, died Sunday, March 30, in his 92nd year, at his residence in Ashfield, where he was born May 6, 1838, the son of Deacon Alvan Perry and Sarah Ann Sansom.

Dr. Perry was fitted for college at Williston Seminary at Easthampton, graduating there with the class of 1858, of which he was the last living member.

He was graduated from Williams College in 1862 with a class that had an unusual number of men destined to become eminent. He studied theology at Auburn Theological Seminary and was appointed a missionary by the American Board in November, 1865. He began his labors at Aintab in Asiatic Turkey and was called to the Theological Seminary at Marash, where he remained until 1875, teaching Exegesis, the Sacred Canon and Homiletics. In 1876 the board removed him to Sivas, and in that vicinity the great work of his life was done.

In 1879 he founded the Sivas normal school and for many years following the man responsible for this work. In the 35 years of its existence, the school has graduated many teachers, clergymen, physicians, lawyers and leaders in political thought, who have had much to do with the changes which have taken place in Turkey in recent years. Shortly after the founding of the normal school, Dr. Perry, realizing the necessity of better primary instruction, organized a system of primary schools scattered throughout the State of Pontus and largely taught by graduates of the normal school. Up to the time of the Great War these primary schools were giving many of the young children of Turkey their first opportunity for a real primary school education.

Dr. Perry was married twice. His first wife was Jeanne H. Jones, daughter of Rev. Williston Jones, founder of Coe College in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. She died in Sivas in 1881. He married Mary E. Hartwell in 1894, who is still living at Ashfield.

Two children by his first wife survive him, Mrs. Jeanne Perry Severance of Sacramento, Cal., and Alvan Williston Perry of New York city.

Funeral services were held at the Congregational church, Ashfield Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Rev. E. C. Hayward, pastor, officiated, assisted by Rev. A. L. Truesdell of Bernardston. Burial was in the family lot in Center cemetery, Ashfield.

Brutality to an animal is cruelty to mankind—it is only the difference in the victim.—Lamartine.

Let us endeavor so to live that when we come to die even the undertaker will be sorry.—Mark Twain.

### South Vernon, Mass.

Mrs. Shea has moved to Greenfield. All the schools in town will commence on Monday, April 7.

Mrs. Robert Strange was taken ill with the mumps Tuesday, April 1. Harold Smart of Chelsea, Mass. has been a guest of his grandmother, Mrs. Mary Gates.

Little Miss Gertrude Dresser of Bernardston, Mass. has been a guest of Miss Thelma Holton.

Geo. Dunton is building a house on the Buffum lot, north of E. W. Church, on the Bernardston Rd.

Mrs. Clifford Holton was a recent guest of her sister, Mrs. Henry Shallis, in Hingham, Mass.

Quite a number of the children took the Schick test for diphtheria in Northfield Monday.

Robert C. Allen had a telephone installed Tuesday, April 1. The number is 214-15.

Warren G. Brown of Mt. Hermon spent a part of his Easter vacation with his mother, Mrs. M. H. Brown.

Fred Kendall spent 9 days vacation with friends in Brattleboro Vt. returning home, last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Holton and daughter moved to Hinsdale, N. H. Saturday.

The W. H. F. M. Society will hold a home cooked food sale at Buffum's Store, next Friday, at 2 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Farnum and Mrs. V. Martineau returned home from Florida, last Thursday, March 27.

Don Haskell of N. Y. City, was a week-end guest of his mother, Mrs. Nettie Haskell and his cousin Miss Marcia Beers.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bridgeman and family of Boston, Mass. have been guests of his sister, Mrs. E. W. Church. They returned home Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frizzell and family have moved from the Belden Cottage to Buffums Tenement south of the store. Mr. Frizzell expects to work for Mr. Belden until Mr. Belden's new man comes from Putney, Vt.

The church services are as usual. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Geo. E. Tyler. Church school at 12:05 p. m. Evening service at 7 p. m. Midweek prayer meeting at the Vernon Home at 7:30 p. m. Thursday.

Mr. Harrison Stacy has bought a building lot Ed. Gerrish on the Bernardston Rd. opposite the W. Church and will build a house.

Little Billy Shattuck and his cousin, Ian French have been ill with bronchitis, and are under the care of Dr. Webber, of Northfield; they are better.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Orgarric and family moved back to the Clark farm April 1.

Union Service at the Vernon Chapel was held at 3 P.M. last Sunday. The Union Service will be held there every other Sunday, at 3 p. m. until further notice.

Miss Ruth French and Miss Elsie Havercroft, Seniors of the Northfield High School, and the latter's father, Homer Havercroft, went to Washington, D. C. with the Class. They are expected home Wednesday.

Mrs. E. P. Edison, who has been seriously ill with neuritis, is more comfortable. She is under the care of Dr. Grace Burnett Crowell of Brattleboro, Vt.

Mr. Geo. Witt, a former resident here in West Northfield, died at his home in Keene, N. H., Wednesday night at the age of 84. If he had lived until June 5, he would have been 85 years old. He leaves a wife and only daughter, Mabel. He died after a short illness with heart trouble. His funeral was held at his late home in Keene, Sunday and his body was brought here for burial last Sunday at the West Northfield cemetery.

### Organ Recitals at Mt. Hermon

Mr. Rollo Maitland, F. A. G. O., concert organist, Philadelphia will give two organ recitals in Mount Hermon chapel, the first Saturday evening, April 5, at 7:30; and the second Sunday afternoon, April 6 at 4:45. Mr. Maitland has made a number of visits to Mt. Hermon, as organist, through the courtesy of Mr. Wilfred W. Fry, a trustee of the Northfield Schools. He will speak at the Sunday morning service in the chapel. He is the donor of Mt. Hermon's splendid organ. The concerts are free to the public and give to the people of Northfield and vicinity an opportunity to hear music of the highest type.

### Watching For You

The time has come to remember our shut-in neighbors. "I watched for you from the window all day," said a woman who had been confined to her room for months. For 40 years the Boston Flower Mission has been sending Easter baskets to unfortunate who cannot get out into the spring sunshine and gather the first wild flowers, whose everyday outlook is on brick walls and bare pavements. Mrs. Simpson, State director of the Flower Mission, and her helpers, by long service, know where cheer is most needed. Northfield sends eggs every year. This year they may be left with Mrs. E. M. Morgan any time before or on Saturday, April 12.

Without plants animal life would disappear from the earth and without animal life our plants would be different in many ways. Some plants would even cease to exist, says Forrester and Mankind. Many of our flowers depend on bees and nectar seeking insects to spread their pollen to other flowers and form fertile life bearing seeds. Without bees such plants would soon become extinct and without their nectar, life for the bees would become impossible. So in a sense all nature is a vast partnership.

### Nature a Partnership

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## Hinsdale, N. H.

HAROLD BRUCE  
Correspondent and Advertising Representative of The Northfield Press,  
for Hinsdale, N. H.  
Tel. 96.

## Railroad Time Table

The following is the time of trains on new schedule, taking effect at 12:01, Sunday, Sept. 29, 1929.

## DAILY:

NORTH BOUND  
Arrives 11:29 a.m. 5:50 p.m.

SOUTH BOUND  
Arrives 9:26 a.m. 4:37 p.m.

SUNDAYS:

NORTH BOUND  
Arrives 9:12 a.m. 5:15 p.m.

SOUTH BOUND  
Arrives 8:28 a.m. 4:37 p.m.

U. S. POST OFFICE  
MAILS CLOSE:

FOR THE NORTH  
11:10 a.m. 5:30 p.m.

FOR THE SOUTH  
9:05 a.m. 4:15 p.m.

NEW BUS SERVICE

Bus service between Brattleboro and Northampton, week days, is as follows:

DAILY:

SOUTH BOUND  
7:20 a.m. 1:40 p.m.

NORTH BOUND  
11:20 a.m. 1:50 p.m.

SUNDAYS:

SOUTH BOUND  
12:20 p.m. 6:40 p.m.

## White Block Repairs

Lute A. White has awarded the contract for rebuilding his block to Earl P. Bailey, local contractor and builder. The block was badly damaged by fire Saturday morning, March 22. Operations began last Wednesday afternoon, and at this writing had shown fine progress.

## Woman's Club

The Hinsdale Woman's Club met at the home of Mrs. Harold S. Garfield last Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Lafell Dickinson of Keene, president of the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. A. F. Pierce of Winchester, chairman of the Keene district, were guests of the club. Thirteen responded to the roll call. Current Events. The hostess served refreshments. A delightful social hour followed.

## Tuesday Night Burglary

Several jackknives, watches and other small articles were stolen from the H. W. Taylor hardware store sometime during last Tuesday night by thieves who entered the store by breaking a window. The store is located on Main street and between it and the La Liberte barber shop is an alley known as Fitzgerald court, through which workmen pass. In going through the alley Wednesday morning workmen noted that a window was broken and notified Mr. Taylor, who at once started an investigation, but no clues as to the thieves was found.

## Masonic Ball

Golden Rule Lodge, No. 77, F. and A. M., will hold its annual concert and ball in the Town Hall this (Friday) evening. Invitations were issued the past week. The committee in charge has engaged McEnelly's Victor recording orchestra of Springfield, Mass., for the occasion, and a concert will be in order from 8 to 9 o'clock. Dancing will be enjoyed from 9 to 1 o'clock. The concert will consist of the following program: Mason's greeting, symphonic concert arrangement of Angels' Mio, trumpet solo, the Debutante, George E. Foe, concert arrangement, Famous Rivers of the World, piano solo, Prelude in C minor, Frank Carle, selection, Marianne. The admission to be charged will admit a gentleman and lady and include refreshments and checking.

Frank Dickerman is working in Keene, N. H.

David Bell has been housed by illness for the past few days.

A daughter was born, March 1 to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Bokum.

Mrs. Grace Wellington has been ill with a severe cold for the past few days.

Miss Lillian Myers, teacher at Florence, Mass., visited her home here over Sunday.

Mrs. Leroy McGuigan has been entertaining Mrs. Greene of Hartford, Conn., for several days.

E. J. Weed, local electrical contractor, cut his right hand quite badly last Friday while at work.

Mrs. J. A. Davis of Northfield, Mass., was a guest the first of the week of her son, Elmer F. Coons, and his family.

Mrs. John Deyo of Dalton, Mass., spent several days last week at the home of her son, Alden J. Deyo, and his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tillinghast have returned to their home on Tower Hill after having lived in the tenement of Mrs. Susan Lynch during the winter.

Prescott Hoffman, a student at Syracuse University, has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hoffman, for a few days.

The annual business meeting of the First Congregational Church Society will be held in the church vestry Monday evening, April 7, at 7 o'clock.

Paper Service Co. have purchased a new Ford Truck.

Holland Perham has bought a new Pontiac sedan.

Mrs. Eta Felch of Winchester, N. H., formerly of this town, is visiting friends here, for a few days.

Mrs. John McAuliffe and infant daughter, Amy Cornell, returned to their home here Sunday, from The Mutual Aid Maternity Home, in Brattleboro, Vt.

There was a good attendance at the old-fashioned dance conducted by Squeakheag Tribe, No. 27, I. O. R. M., in the Town Hall, Saturday evening. Refreshments were served and music was furnished by Jillson's orchestra of five pieces from Bernardston, Mass., for dancing until 12 o'clock.

Miss Mabel E. Temple, who has been in the Brattleboro Memorial Hospital for the past seven weeks with a fractured hip, has returned to her home here, accompanied by her nurse, Miss Haven.

Jason P. Sikoski returned Tuesday to the University of New Hampshire at Durham, where he is a student. He had been spending the Easter vacation here at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sikoski.

There was an attendance of 24 at the pitch party given in the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Brown last Tuesday evening. The proceeds were donated toward the Washington trip fund.

Mrs. Harry L. Bruce injured one of her ankles quite badly last Sunday, when she accidentally fell from the running board of an automobile. Mrs. Ralph Wood substituted in the post office the first part of the week during Mrs. Bruce's absence.

The regular meeting of the P. T. A. will be held at Grange Hall Monday evening, April 7, at 8 o'clock, instead of the regular date, April 4, on account of the Masonic ball which is to be held on that date. A very elaborate program is to be staged, and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance at this P. T. A. meeting.

Mrs. Ralph Wood and Mrs. Ray L. Fletcher entertained nine tables at dutch whilst last Wednesday afternoon in the home of Mrs. Wood. This was another in the course of card parties under the P. T. A., given to enlarge the Washington trip fund. Mrs. Harold S. Garfield won the prize for the highest score. Refreshments of sandwiches, punch and wafers were served.

Mrs. Henry W. Taylor entertained the Knitting Club Tuesday afternoon in honor of the birthday of Mrs. Nelly A. Gray, which occurred that day, the birthday of Mrs. E. J. Richards, which occurred March 16, and that of the hostess, which was March 14. Several readings were given by the members, and each gave a rhyme peculiar to herself. Music was enjoyed, and a bountiful lunch was served by the hostess, including a delicious birthday cake.

## Stunting For Deafness

Many persons will go to no end of trouble to correct their defect. And the more bizarre the proposed remedy, the more appealing it seems to be.

One of the latest attempts at deafness cures is airplane stunting. The principle, if there be any behind the idea, is that in stunting there is a rapid change in altitude and in consequence a rapid change in atmospheric pressure.

In the case where such remedies might prove effective, there are instruments which can produce the same effect in a less sensational, less costly and more controllable manner.

But—here is the rub—few cases can be cured, though some may be helped, in this manner.

Deafness is the end result of one or more of the variety of causes. The source of the difficulty may reside in the ear bones, cochlea, or nerve structure.

Necessarily intelligent treatment promising desirable results cannot be accomplished by stunting. It must be based on careful examination and must proceed along controlled lines.

"The test of the puddin' is in the eatin'" the old saying goes. And so it was in this instance. At the Newark airport there recently was carried through an experiment to test the effect of airplane stunting on deafness. Six adults, from about 60 applicants, were selected for the test. Their difficulties were as follows: One man stuttered; another suffered middle ear disease; two men and two women were deaf.

After the flight the stammerer was worse off. So was the middle ear case. Those deaf showed no improvement.

## Peace for Pants' Sake

"Mother," announced Donald, as he burst in from school, "I had a fight with Jimmie today."

"Mercy!" gasped his mother, "What in the world?" Then she queried, "But who won this fight?"

"Oh, neither one of us," explained Donald. "We just quit. You see, I happened to look down, and found I had on my new pants. Of course, I knew I mustn't fight in them, so we quit."

## She Knew

From Sunday's dinner mother served a mixture that evening that tasted good. "What's this?" Dad asked. "That's goulash," mother answered. "Oh," said little Hetty, "I know what that is. I wear one on each foot when it rains."

## Funeral Fun

Jack's mother told him to go to his grandmother's and spend the afternoon and to tell her that mother was going to a funeral.

"Let me go with you, mother, I never had any funeral fun," said the pleading four-year-old.

The driver failed to stop?

"Say, that yellow breed never stops!"

"And no one ever saw him?"

"Now, he tore out of our street like Barney Oldfield with De Palma behind."

Stard offered his hand.

"You'll let me know how the girl comes out?"

## CHARLES F. PACKARD, GREENFIELD, MASS.

## INSURANCE

## ALL KINDS ALL KINDS

In Old and Reliable Insurance Companies

Both in Stock and Mutual Fire.

CHARLES F. PACKARD 318 Main St., Greenfield Tel. 318-W.

Ask for Reverse Phone Charges to Greenfield when calling Packard.

## USED CARS

One 1929 Chevrolet Coach (gray), low mileage

One 1929 Chevrolet Coach (blue), many extras, low mileage

One 1929 Chevrolet Sedan (brand new), reduced price

One Ford Touring Car.

PAUL G. JORDAN

## Finding the Hit-Skipper

By ARTHUR A. PETERSON

(Copyright)

**S**TARD, whose mind at the moment was focused on the very grave matter of the Stendahl financing, dimly sensed a rift in the driving torrent of the boulevard traffic, and went over the curb without another thought.

It was a stout arm sleeved in blue that snatched him from the path of flight of the waspish yellow roadster with the maroon license plates.

Stard was standing at the fireplace with thin hands knotted behind his back when one of the clerks, his face strained with fear, burst into the office.

"Are you all right, sir?"

"What do you fear?" Stard said without turning. His foot drew back from a smear of powdery ashes on the cold hearth.

"We thought we smelled something burning, sir." The clerk hesitated.

"Like—sort of like burning hair."

Stard laughed softly.

"Hair? But why should I be burning hair, Trayne?"

"We were just a little worried," the clerk mumbled.

**White Bread Suspected as Cancer Provocative**

An eminent physician who practiced for many years in Simla states that the natives of the Punjab, the northwest province of India, whose diet is mainly coarse whole-wheat bread, seldom suffer from cancer. An equally distinguished surgeon recently pointed out that white bread may be one of the causes of cancer and other diseases.

The diet of these people consists of lightly scorched unleavened bread, made from a dough of whole-meal stone-milled unsifted flour into cakes about the size and shape of our pancakes. This bread is eaten with dal, a sort of pulse, or with curried vegetables. A large quantity of cellulose is taken in the form of raw radishes, sugar cane and raw fruit.

The peasants also drink quantities of milk. With them bread is the staff of life. They have magnificent teeth and are usually of fine physique.

## The Single Attraction

According to gossip that has continued hundreds of years, Aristotle was one of the wisest of men, and his education enormous. Yet he was a fool about women. Speaking of their cunning, he said: "There is no remedy except that of keeping away from them."

"Here is a flaw in his philosophy. It isn't cunning that makes women powerful. It isn't beauty, or intelligence, or goodness: it is sex," Clemenceau, who died the other day at an advanced age, said during his illness. He wanted no woman around him. Except the brief sex attraction, men and women do not like each other.—Ed Howe in Howe's Monthly.

"My part was small, in all conscience," Stard said. "Zamm, I want to do something for you."

"There ain't nothing more you can do for me," Stard said firmly. "You done it already when you fixed those crippled kids."

"Walt," said Stard. "A moment ago you said that 'some' doctors had passed your little girl's case as hopeless. Am I free to take it there is still an unexplored chance that another surgeon might take a more cheerful view?"

"Cordova at San Francisco," Zamm said wistfully. "Cordova's a wonder with spine cases. I know he could do something. Sometimes I just about go nuts trying to figure ways to get to Cordova with the kid. But I couldn't never in this world afford it."

"Then my gratitude shall be Cordova and greater men than Cordova in Europe if Cordova fails," Stard said simply. His sombre eyes were looking far beyond the incredulous Zamm.

"You don't mean—"

"I mean that I am buying this chance for your little girl. The rest of the debt I cannot hope to discharge."

"God bless you, sir."

Stard looked away.

"The girl—how long ago was she hurt?" he said.

"Fourth of March it was, sir. Day Hoover went in. There was a story in the Tribune about it. Maybe you saw it. How she was carrying her doll across the street to listen to the radio on the Washington doings? Funny thing that. Afterwards—the strong face twisted—afterwards we found the doll. This guy knocked it galley west into a snow drift out of her arms, see, and there wasn't a scratch on it. But the wig was gone. A natural hair wig, it was. We never found it. It got caught on a bumper or something. I guess."

"The driver failed to stop?"

"Say, that yellow breed never stops!"

"And no one ever saw him?"

"Now, he tore out of our street like Barney Oldfield with De Palma behind."

Stard offered his hand.

"You'll let me know how the girl comes out?"

"Well, somebody's a big fool."

## The Younger Sel's SHOES

\$5 and \$6 Strap Pumps

## Early Spring Styles

## \$1,600,000 For New War Monuments

By EDWIN D. MEAD

The proposal that the State of Massachusetts appropriate \$1,600,000 for two new war monuments seems to many sober citizens preposterous. When the Governor created the committee on the subject last spring, it was to submit a plan for a memorial to the Massachusetts soldiers who fell in the World War. The committee has chosen to expand its function, and submits a plan for a memorial to the men killed in all our wars. Why this omnibus proposal? The service of Massachusetts in the Revolution and the Civil War is already abundantly commemorated; and those are the only two wars that the Commonwealth desires to commemorate impressively. We surely do not desire at this time of day to commemorate our other wars. The war with England in 1812 was certainly not a glorious war; the Mexican war was a distinctly ignominious war; and the Spanish war was unnecessary and unjustifiable. The 1812 was utterly inconclusive and without result, with not a single point which we entered the war for conceded in the treaty of peace. Our war with Mexico, rightly pronounced by General Grant in his later life "one of the most unjust wars ever waged by a stronger against a weaker people," was condemned as such at the time by every Massachusetts man who is still honored by us, from Daniel Webster down; officially condemned in resolutions, written by Charles Sumner, adopted with practical unanimity by the Massachusetts Legislature. The judgment pronounced on our later war with Spain by James Ford Rhodes, the principal and authoritative historian of the period, and by General Stewart L. Woodford, our minister at Madrid at the time, will not be set aside; and Massachusetts will not forget that her own John D. Long, himself in the Cabinet, absolutely disapproved the war and wrote at the time in his diary, since published, that every argument of the President for going into the war seemed to him an argument for keeping out of it. The serious men and women of Massachusetts, sincerely and tenderly as they may remember the courage and suffering of the soldiers, who were not responsible for the conflicts, but bore the brunt of them, will not welcome nor sanction a proposal for a new war memorial so comprehensive as to accommodate or honor those wars.

Massachusetts has not failed in reverence or honor for her heroes of the Revolution and the Civil War. Lexington and Concord have their beautiful memorials; the most conspicuous and perhaps most famous object in the neighborhood of Boston is the Bunker Hill monument; and the almost equally lofty tower on Dorchester Heights in South Boston commemorates the final success of Washington's siege, with the British evacuation.

In two hundred and more Massachusetts towns are memorials of their heroes of the Civil War. It may be a bronze statue on the Common; it may be a tablet in the Town hall or the public library with the honored names inscribed upon it. Whatever it is, it comes much closer to the hearts of the people of Newburyport or Taunton, or Shrewsbury or Sheffield, than the thought that their boys were commemorated in a commodious common monument in Boston. In Boston the most imposing object on the Common is the Civil War monument on the hill. Yet more impressive is the Shaw Memorial before the State House. At Harvard University is the great Memorial Hall.

These memorials have all been the creations of local devotion and generosity; and that interest and impulse have not failed. Why this strange innovation, this call upon the State to engineer our sentiment? What is there about the World War that commands a novel policy? Is there doubt that our towns and cities and various institutions will act commensurately with obligation and propriety? Harvard has raised a million dollars for a memorial chapel; yesterday an equestrian statue by Dallin was placed before the Cambridge high school in memory of its boys who fell in the war; and every month this town or school reports its pious enterprise. Lowell has dedicated a magnificent memorial auditorium, and certainly should not be called on to contribute for another memorial in Boston. Norwood has a beautiful hall in memory of her soldiers in all wars. It is proper that Boston should have a becoming memorial like other places in the State; but let her pay her own bill, according to previous usage. Why call on Hercules?

Has there been any public demand for State action? Every plan submitted has fallen flat. First it was that which is now revived, a great tower in the Charles River Basin; then a Greek temple beside the State House; then a fountain in Copley square; then a marble arch at the head of Commonwealth avenue by the Public Garden. Some conceded that every plan was somehow good, but conceded it linguidly. The tower was splendid, but the purpose seemed incommensurate. A monument in Boston to our part in the World War overtopping the Civil War monument and Bunker Hill monument, memorials of history of such vastly greater import to Massachusetts, seemed strangely incongruous. It did not touch the popular heart; and it will not touch it.

Nothing in human affairs lends itself so readily to extravagance as military exploit; and in saying this one whose ancestry is in the Lexington of 1775 is not likely to underrate true soldierly valor. The infatuation is generally short-lived. Admiral Dewey with some of our crack cruisers sank a few record-rate Spanish gunboats at Manila; and when he came home New York reared an arch in his honor at Washington square as big as the Arch of Titus. In Boston itself he was given a "triumph" equal to that of conquering Caesar returning to Rome from Asia of Gaul. That was within the memory of men now living. How theatrical and juvenile it all seems now! Not one man in a

thousand passing the marble arch today knows or asks what it means.

Does Massachusetts at this time want to commemorate the World War to the extent of \$1,600,000? It is a bad time to do it. The glamor is passing from that war with startling rapidity. The sympathies of our people in the war were chiefly with the fortunes of England. All three of the responsible English statesmen of 1914, Asquith, Grey and Lloyd George, have publicly declared that they were mistaken about the European situation. Lloyd George spoke for all when he said frankly that all nations "stumbled and staggered" into the war together. Lord Morley's diary, now published, covering the fortnight before England declared war, with the account of the daily discussion in the Cabinet, in which he shared, is an appalling revelation of the uninformed, improvised, hand-to-mouth action in the portentous policies which meant the death of 20,000,000 men. Ludwig's two books have brought Austria and Germany mercilessly to judgment. Our American scholars have unansweringly exposed the joint culpability of Russia and France. Morley and his close associates left the Cabinet. Today his memory is universally honored. Ramsay MacDonald, under almost universal execration, retired from Parliament and public life. To say he is Prime Minister of Britain, working with our own President and the enlightened statesmen of Europe to cut away the monstrous armaments which have proved the world's menace and not its defense.

For the common lesson is the folly and futility of great armaments and the military system. For generations the military gentlemen have gone on repeating that the way to maintain peace was to prepare for war. The World War was the final and complete answer to that hoary fallacy. Never was such preparedness for war as that of all the nations of Europe in 1914, with their big rival armies and navies, towering at each other. They prepared for war, and they got what they prepared for.

Does Massachusetts wish to commemorate her part in the terrible blunder? Does she wish to multiply memorials of war at all, when the world's conscience and reason are trying to leave war behind, recognizing with our own Emerson that it belongs to the juvenile stages of human evolution, and mankind is now becoming mature; when our own Government has taken the lead in the universal pact renouncing war as an instrument of policy and pledging the settlement of all international disputes by peaceful means? It is a time to look forward and not back, to forget the past's blood-rusted tragedies and swing wide the future's portals of humanity and hope.

It is suggested that the proposed monument is not to our part in the World War, but to the memory of men who fell in all our wars—that distinction will not be made in the popular mind. It would always be the World War monument, as the Civil War monument is such. The men who fell in the Civil War and the Revolution are already commemorated. This would stand for others. A leading Boston paper discussing the long a long editorial uses the caption, "A State War Memorial," and implies throughout that the plan is simply the revival of the earlier plan. This is the natural and logical view. The critical journal and the uncritical plain people look at it alike; and both are right. It is another drive for the monument for our men who fell in the World War; and the added reference to those in other wars is merely an impetus to strengthen the appeal. Let the issue be dealt with frankly, and not amouflaged.

Frankly it does not appear that our people desire to spend \$1,600,000 for his purpose; the only real campaign for it is a Legion campaign. The public apathy is through no lack of proper honor for the men who fell and out of sympathy for their circles. There were 2,717 Massachusetts men who fell, about one-half the number of those, 5,580, who fell in the Civil War. This is, of course, in neither case the complete casualty list. Many died from wounds and sickness; many World War men are still in hospitals. But the number killed in battle was 2,717, a mathematical fact not to be ignored in planning enormous and costly monuments. This word is not impudent nor invidious; it is an appeal for proportion and sobriety. The men were for the most part conscripted men and not volunteers like most of the boys in the war for the Union, a cause so much more sacred and vital to us. But conscription was made the universal rule in 1917; and no one questions the courage or faithfulness of any of these men, conscripts and volunteers alike.

The British Isles had killed in battle in the World War 702,410 men. Many memorials to them have been dedicated in British towns, some of them, in Edinburgh, costly and imposing monuments, tablets in churches and cathedrals. But a monument in London such as that proposed in Boston would there seem preposterous. It is not the height of the granite pile that measures the depth of feeling. A monument in Boston more pretentious than the simple and dignified cenotaph in Whitehall would be offensively out of keeping. Any monument should be strictly subordinate to our monuments to the Revolution and the Civil War, on Bunker Hill and Boston Common; anything else should never be sanctioned or urged. The Boston City Council appropriated \$75,000 for the Civil War monument on the Common. The scale of expenses is not now what it was half a century ago; but today's appropriation by the City Council should certainly not be double that. Anything more impressive like the monstrosity at Kansas City—would be disproportion, ostentation, and impropriety. The State should take no action whatever.

We are living in the morning of the day when the world wakes to the fact that war has been given a place in history which it does not deserve. The war-sick world groans under the awful weight of its war monuments. The time has come to recognize and honor the heroes of Peace. Bravery in battle is not the only fidelity, nor always the most unalloyed, the most

consecrated, the most constant or the most necessary. In the age of peace which is now succeeding the glamor of war, other heroisms and endurance for the common welfare will have their proportionate and right recognition. While Massachusetts has yet no old age pension system, to urge a single illustration, neglecting the faithfulness of thousands of unfortunate men and women, is it timely or fitting to multiply our already so numerous and costly war monuments?

The present lavish proposal of \$1,600,000 for new war monuments is in startling contrast to the State's parsimony concerning the observance of the tercentenary of the founding of Massachusetts. This was not only a fundamental fact in the history of America, but a momentous event in the history of mankind. Yet the general indifference to it by our officials and our people has been the occasion of astonishment and of reflections upon the State throughout the country. Men of New England descent everywhere are most severe in their criticisms. They say Boston and Massachusetts men today have no appreciation of the ancestors of the New Englanders of the West. It is not true; but we have given them reason to say it. It is now 1930; and the sum-total of the State's appropriations for this treat commemoration has been \$125,000. If the State has \$1,600,000 to spend for monuments, it can spend it better. I respectfully suggest that one-half of that amount be devoted to a noble monument to Winthrop and the Founders of Massachusetts, which all thoughtful tercentenary workers unite in urging, as noble as Worms and Geneva; and that the other half be devoted to a Massachusetts monument to Washington, to be dedicated at our commemoration of the Washington bi-centenary in 1932.

Massachusetts is one of the few States where it is fitting and indeed obligatory that a noble Washington monument should be erected in connection with the bi-centenary. Only New York, where he was inaugurated, and Philadelphia, the chief seat of his administration, have such high credentials as Boston for such a Washington monument. It was John Adams of Massachusetts who at the Congress in Philadelphia in 1775 nominated Washington to the command of the American army then gathered at Cambridge; and on June 17, the very day on which, unknown at Philadelphia, the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought, that he wrote to his wife at Braintree that Congress had unanimously adopted the motion. It was destined to be John Adams who became Vice President of the United States when Washington was President, and then Washington's successor in the Presidency; and it was John Hancock of Massachusetts who was President of Congress when Washington was made commander of the army. On July 3, under the historic sword, Washington drew his sword and took command of the army; and until after he had driven the British forces from Boston, in March, 1776, Cambridge was his headquarters, his home in the beautiful mansion which was afterwards the home of Longfellow. His admiration and honor for the people of Massachusetts and for Harvard before Wolfe's victory at Quebec marked the beginning of the end of French control in Canada; and when the defeated nation ceded its vast areas to Britain, the latter gave back the Miquelons as a sort of "consolation prize." The little islands were to serve as a base for the French fishermen who had built up an important industry on the Newfoundland banks, as had the British themselves. The unsettled status of the islands continued, however, and between 1703 and 1815 they changed hands half a dozen times, sometimes being depopulated. Since 1815 France has held undisputed control.

St. Pierre, the capital and chief port of the islands, became very prosperous as a result of the thriving French fisheries, and in 1884 it was the leading fishing port of the world. There were handsome homes in the little town and a social life that made St. Pierre a miniature Paris. But the Miquelons' prosperity and gaiety were cut short by a pro-salt factor—salt. Affairs of empire in 1804 moved statesmen in Paris to sell the French rights to catch small fish on the Newfoundland coast for some millions of francs and territory in Africa. The Newfoundland fishermen had been jealous of their French rivals on the banks, especially since a generous government subsidy enabled the French to undersell all competitors in the principal world markets. Newfoundland soon passed the "Bait Act" which prohibited the sale of bait to ships of aliens, and from that time the prosperity of the islands has waned.

**Miquelon Islands Now of Small Value.** St. Pierre is now only a gray little village with a past but no apparent future. A quarter of the houses are vacant, and the quays, once thronged with vessels whose yard-arms interlocked, now have but a sprinkling of ships, even at the height of the fishing season. When salt was plentiful St. Pierre was a real base of operations. Now the decimated French fishing fleet operates from France, putting in at St. Pierre only incidentally. Economically these last of France's North American possessions amount to little; but France values them for the same reason that Great Britain has valued Newfoundland: as a field for the training of seamen, and therefore as a strengthener of her navy.

The Miquelon archipelago consists of Grand Miquelon, some twelve miles long by six wide, Petite Miquelon or Longlade, a trifle smaller, and St. Pierre, only seven miles by two. In addition there are a number of tiny rocky islets of little importance. St. Pierre, though the smallest of the three major islands, has always been the center of population because of its harbor. In the days of its prosperity the town had 6,000 residents and 10,000 additional Frenchmen sometimes thronged its streets during the fishing season. Now the village never sees more than 3,000 people at any time. Many of its discouraged residents have emigrated to the United States.

Here too, is Berkshire's opportunity. The suggestion that a great war monument in Boston should be supplemented by a small one on Greylock must to most people seem queer, something superfluous and tacked on. Berkshire has a generous number of memorials of the World War already built or building—at Pittsfield, Dalton, North Adams and other places. Why another? Why a State appropriation? But a Berkshire Washington monument would not be a work of supererogation; it would have justification and motive. Rising above Pittsfield and Dalton the old town of Washington, now almost deserted but beautiful for situation, the first town in the country save Washington, N. H.—the one in 1776, the other in 1777—to be given Washington's name. There in the midst of a much greater population than that clustering about Greylock, a population which swells in summer to very large proportions, should be reared Berkshire's monument. Were Winthrop Murray Crane living, he would call half a dozen men together in his Dalton office and settle it in half an hour.

The Washington bi-centenary however comes in 1932. The Massachusetts tercentenary comes in 1930. The memorial for Massachusetts to concentrate her thoughts upon at this hour is that to her memorable founding and her illustrious founders. It is to this Founders Monument that her people should not direct their reverence, their gratitude, their patriotism, their munificence and their consecration.

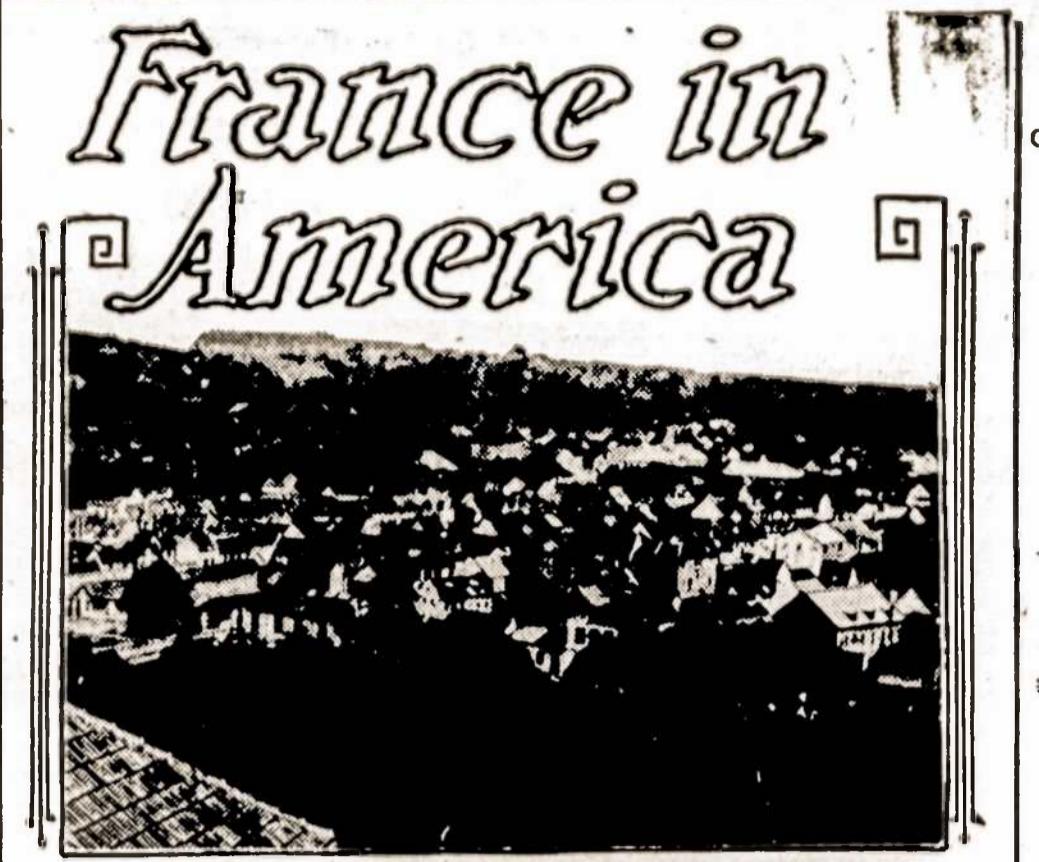
A political detail is eloquent of the changed status of the Miquelons. At St. Pierre is the "governor's residence." But no governor now graces it. In these, the days of their decadence, the affairs of the Miquelons are attended to by an "administrator."

Almost due south 1,500 miles are

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View of Point a Pitre, Island of Guadeloupe.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

**F**rance's far-flung colonial empire was advanced at the London conference for the limitation of naval armaments as a reason for a large French navy. The vast area that France once owned in the Western hemisphere has shrunk while her possessions in Asia and Africa have greatly expanded. But even in the Americas the French flag still flies at a number of scattered points.

France's farthest north territory in America, the Miquelon island group off the southern shore of Newfoundland, is little known. Even this tiny parish of granite-ribbed, fog-shrouded islets that recalls the rich empire of New France has had a stormy time of it remaining under the French flag. It had been captured from France by Great Britain before Wolfe's victory at Quebec marked the beginning of the end of French control in Canada; and when the defeated nation ceded its vast areas to Britain, the latter gave back the Miquelons as a sort of "consolation prize." The little islands were to serve as a base for the French fishermen who had built up an important industry on the Newfoundland banks, as had the British themselves. The unsettled status of the islands continued, however, and between 1703 and 1815 they changed hands half a dozen times, sometimes being depopulated. Since 1815 France has held undisputed control.

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**Guadeloupe.** Guadeloupe, with its nearby islands, Marie Galante, named for Spanish flagship; Desirade, named because it was the desired island sighted by Columbus; and the Saints, comprise an area half as large as our smallest state, Rhode Island. All year around the natives enjoy the perfection of a tropical sea climate; all the year except when a hurricane bursts out of the east.

Two shipping lines connect Guadeloupe to France. The island people are proud of France. They copy her sidewalk cafes and her food; they cling to a French patois; three thousand of them marched to Moscow with Napoleon; and many of them served under the Tricolor in the World war.

By travelers, however, Guadeloupe is remembered chiefly for her porpoises, her swizzles and for oysters.

The swizzle is a drink made of ingredients produced by the islands.

Guadeloupe rum added to crushed lime, ice and a little syrup. The concoction is whipped into a froth and sipped at the end of each sentence during a leisurely conversation.

Obeah, on the other hand, is something that does not exist. Almost no one can be found who will admit he believes in it, yet many do. Obeah is a charm; it is black magic, allied to the practices of voodoo worship. In the past sudden and unaccountable deaths have been charged to the obeah "doctors" so the government and church authorities have tried strenuously to eliminate this pagan custom brought from Africa. Advice sometimes is given to strangers that in a crisis they can escape any difficulties with the natives by shouting an obeah curse which will make them scatter like chaff in a hurricane.

**Fame of Martinique.**

Farther south, beyond the British Island of Dominica, lies perhaps the most famous of French American possessions, Martinique, island birthplace of Empress Josephine. The island has an area of 385 square miles, much of it mountainous. The population is about 250,000 and is therefore very dense—much greater in the inhabited portions than the indicated average of 649 to the square mile.

Martinique suffered a great tragedy in 1902 when its famous volcano, Mt. Pelee, erupted and totally destroyed the nearby city of St. Pierre with a loss of 40,000 lives. There was even a suggestion that the whole of Martinique be abandoned; but only one-tenth of the area was devastated, and the island is now more prosperous than before, while the population has increased from 182,000 to 250,000. St. Pierre, which was the metropolis and most beautiful town on the island, has never been rebuilt. Fort de France, the capital, has grown rapidly since the catastrophe and is now a city of more than 40,000 inhabitants.

The southernmost of France's American territories is French Guiana on the mainland of South America. This, too, is the most extensive patch of French land in the Western hemisphere, embracing 84,740 square miles. The area of the colony is thus slightly greater than that of Maine or South Carolina. In this extensive region there are less than 50,000 inhabitants (exclusive of native tribes) and about one-third of the 50,000 live in the chief town, Cayenne. French Guiana is, on the whole, hot and moist, and large areas are covered with dense forests. The colony is best known, perhaps, because of its off-shore penal colony, Devil's Island, to which France sends her most hardened and notorious criminals.

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NORTHFIELD, MASS.

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2:50 p. m.—From all directions.

MAILS CLOSE

9:30 a. m.—For all directions.

1:40 p. m.—South, East and West.

6:00 p. m.—For all directions.

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CHARLES F. SLATE, Postmaster.

Boston & Maine R. R.

East Northfield Station

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"THE TRI-STATE WEEKLY"  
THE NORTHFIELD PRESS

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Charles L. Cook	Millers Falls

Friday, April, 4, 1930

THE NEW AND THE TRUE

Without attempting anything original in this column this week we recommend to our readers the following extract from Professor R. A. Millikan's "Science and the New Civilization" (Scribner). It is an excellent statement of the position of the sane scientist and the part that true science is taking in our modern world and was printed last week on the cover page of the Congregationalist.

"So far in my search for the sins of science I have failed to find her guilty of the charges brought against her, but there is one to me very regrettable tendency in modern life for which science is probably to some extent at least responsible. I refer to the craze for the new regardless of the true, to the demand for change for the sake of change, without reference to the consequences, to the present-day widespread worship of the bizarre, to the cheap extravagance and sensationalism that surround us on every side, as evidenced by our newspapers, our magazines, our novels, our drama, our art in many of its forms, our advertising, even our education . . . . .

"I suppose that the present spirit of revolt, of change for the sake of change, the present effort for the new at all costs, the bizarre, the extravagant, the sensational, is in part an inevitable reflex of the rapid changes taking place in our times because of the rapid growth of science. When I go into an exhibition of the so-called secessionists in art in Germany I feel certain that I am in a madhouse, or when I read the literature poured forth by what Mr. Stuart Sherman called the emetic school of modern American writers, I dislike to admit that these modern excrescences of our civilization are a part of the sins of science, but I suspect the spirit of change which we have started has been partially responsible for them.

"But I am not greatly disturbed even by these. The world will become sick of the emetic school in time. The actual method by which science makes its changes is becoming better understood. The demand for the saner popular books upon it is continually increasing. The remedy is in part at least in understanding it better.

"As soon as the public learns, as it is slowly learning, that science, universally recognized as the basis of our civilization, knows no such thing as chance for the sake of change, as soon as he public learns that the method of science is not to discard the past, but always to build upon it, to incorporate the great bulk of it into the framework of the present, as soon as it learns that in science truth once discovered always remains truth, in a word that evolution, growth, not revolution, is its method, it will, I hope begin to banish its present craze for the sensational, for the new regardless of the true, and thereby alone for one of the sins into which the very rapid growth of science may have tempted it."

Impossible to Exhaust

Trinidad Asphalt Lake  
Oil was first found in Trinidad in 1860, but there were no roads, and the supply did not seem large enough for export. That spring is still running, though many people are at first unwilling to believe that oil of such quality can be found in a natural state. A bountiful providence has endowed Trinidad not only with oil but with asphalt, which is contained in a vast lake known as the Pitch lake. This lake is so solid that you may walk on it and tram lines, along which the excavated asphalt is transported, are laid on its surface. It is, nevertheless, in constant motion, and the holes made by a day's digging fill up with unexpected rapidity. The streets of London, and of many other great cities, are paved with the produce of this extraordinary lake.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

Acts of 1922 and Chapter 160,  
Acts of 1927, Setting of Fires  
In the Open Air

No person shall set, maintain or increase a fire in the open air between March 1 and December 1, unless the ground is substantially covered with snow, except by written permission from the Forest Fire Warden, in towns of this Commonwealth.

The Forest Fire Wardens and officials performing the duties of forest wardens in towns shall cause public notice to be given of the provisions of this section, and shall enforce the same. Whoever violates and provision of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 or by imprisonment of not more than one month or both.

HERBERT A. REED,  
Forest Fire Warden.

Ancient Road Builders

The ancient Romans were great road builders and were most active between the second and fourth centuries after Christ. These roads were universally straight and varied in width from eight to fifteen feet, going over hill and valley in spite of grades. Soldiers, slaves and criminals were employed in the construction of these highways, the durability of which is shown by the fact that, in some cases, they have sustained the traffic for 2,000 years without material injury. The Roman forum is said to have been the point of convergence of 24 roads, which, with branches, had total length of 52,904 Roman miles. The Romans are said to have learned the art of road building from the Carthaginians.

Husbands Do the Cooking

Husbands are the cooks and wives the fishers and hunters in Horotis, a province of northern Africa. Although there is a well-organized modern government, the natives still observe some curious customs. It is no unusual sight to see a woman wandering in a stream and carrying a big fish basket. When she returns home, the husband does the cooking. Then the wife sits down alone to dine, because, owing to his superior strength, a man might be tempted to take the choicest pieces before the woman gets her share. Another unwritten law is that when triplets are born, two of the babies must be killed for good luck.

Noted Irish Patriot

James Napper Tandy was an Irish agitator, who lived from 1740 to 1903. In 1798 he went to Paris and was put in command of a vessel for an invasion of Ireland. He remained on Irish soil, however, for only eight hours and then went to Norway and to Hamburg. At the latter place he was seized and delivered to the English and upon his return to Ireland condemned to death. Bonaparte, however, brought pressure to bear in his favor and he was released. He then went to France, where he lived until his death. He was the hero of the famous ballad "The Wearing of the Green."

Curse on Contract Breakers

Cases of real-estate purchasers failing to complete the contract under which they bought property were rare in the days of ancient Egypt, Babylon or Assyria, because they dreaded the consequences promised in the contract to the purchaser who would break it. The curse of Ninib, king of heaven and earth; of Siru, the sun god, and of Guia and Adad were but few of the afflictions assured the one who wedged out of a deal. These things were written into the contract, so that there may be no mistaking the importance of the transaction.

Ground Hog Story

The idea that if the ground hog sees his shadow on February 2 there will be six weeks more of winter, is purely a superstition, but like many superstitions it has its origin in a general truth—in this case that a mild February is apt to be followed by change and a chilly spring. Primitive peoples of the temperate zones were more familiar with the habits of hibernating animals than with the calendar, and the premature return of these animals became with them a forecast of bad weather to come.

Graphic Outlines of History  
by A. B. PRALINGER



THE BIRTHPLACE OF LINCOLN

From the picture of the shabby log cabin above, it can be clearly seen what poverty Lincoln suffered. There was nothing of the pomp and splendor about him that surrounded Washington and the other wealthy presidents. This cabin has been destroyed, but a monument has been erected where it stood.

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Familiar Phrase Roused

Dozing Judge to Dignity  
There was no mistake about it—the judge was asleep. The embarrassed lawyer who had reached the telling point of his argument, spoke in a higher key, and then raised his voice to its loudest pitch. But the judge slept on. The court officers were blind to the young lawyer's hints. At length, in desperation, he turned to the opposing counsel. "Now, you see the delicate situation I am in, and there's only one way out. Unfortunately, I haven't any books with me, but if you don't object I am going to knock over that pile of yours." With a well-directed blow the young lawyer struck the books, and they went down with a terrific crash, just before his astonished brother leaped to his feet and exclaimed, "But I do emphatically object!" Then the judge, without raising his head from the position it had been occupying for the last fifteen minutes, replied, with his wonted dignity, "Objection overruled!"

Identifying Herself

The theater queen had had a long, long wait. But at last they began to shuffle slowly forward as the early doors were opened. Suddenly a young flapper rushed up and insinuated herself behind a stout and elderly gentleman. A keen believer in fair play, he turned upon her.

"How dare you push in there?" he demanded. "That isn't your place."

"Oh, yes, it is!" replied the girl, pertly. "I only went off to get some candy, and I put a cross on your back with my lipstick so that I'd know my proper place when I came back. Take your coat off and see for yourself!"—London Answers.

Hearing Insects Feed

"You wrote recently in this column," writes a correspondent to "Lookeron" in the London Daily Chronicle, "that one of your readers heard slugs eating. I have never heard them, but I have heard snails and caterpillars eat. Snails make a scratching noise. Caterpillars crunch. The caterpillars of the privet hawk moth make quite a loud noise, and I have often heard them when sitting in the garden, and they have been eating the lilac leaves." Other correspondents state that they have heard snails feeding.

Famous French Cathedral

The Rheims cathedral of the Thirteenth century, although it lacks the towers of the original design, is one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture. It is 453 feet long. The elaborate west facade with its 500 statues and rose window is familiar by photographic reproductions to practically all of the civilized world. This facade is flanked by two towers. The cathedral is famous as the church in which the French kings were crowned.

Famous Waltz

"The Blue Danube" waltz of Johann Strauss was first played at the Rialto, Vienna, on February 18, 1867. In the same season it was given at the Paris exposition, with Strauss conducting. In that autumn it was heard in London at the Covent Garden promenade concerts. At Vienna and Paris it was given in its original form, for orchestra and chorus, but in London, after some three weeks' rehearsal, Strauss decided to dispense with the chorus, so that it was performed by orchestra only.

In the 14th century in England you could have bought two chickens or 48 glasses of beer for four cents.

Beauty is truth, truth beauty.—Keats.

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WEEK OF MARCH 31

WEEK OF APRIL 7TH

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Granulated 10 pounds	51c
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A REMINDER  
DOGS  
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TOWN CLERK

Norway Wedding Feast

One to Be Remembered

A Norwegian housewife will spend months in the active preparation of a daughter's marriage feast. Friends, neighbors, acquaintances, kinsmen and kinswomen come from far and wide. All must be welcomed. All must be fed and "refreshed," and without limit. There must be cheese, sweet soups, puddings, fish and game in enormous quantities. To have any one of the most numerous items of drink or food give out or run short would be a disgrace which nothing could wipe out. There must, above all, be brandy in mad abundance. As a rule, several couples are married at the same time. This diminishes a waste of time, and concentrates to one occasion what would otherwise be spread over several.

The gowns which the Norwegian bride wears are often of great value. They are frequently the property of the church, and are hired for a nominal sum. Other parts of the costume are often the church's, too, and the bride who cannot afford to purchase an elaborate bridal outfit can always hire one.

Finance

"Sammy," demanded the fond mother, "when you divided those seven pieces of candy with Sister May, did you give her four pieces?"

"Course not!" said Sammy scornfully. "You can't fool me with 'rithmetic like that. I knew it wouldn't come out even, so I ate one piece before I started dividing, so as to be fair to both of us."

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Gordon silk, full-fashioned, all sizes and all new shades, including black and white, \$2.00 regularly, this sale price . . . \$1.59  
 \$1.50 regularly, this sale price . . . \$1.23  
 \$1.25 regularly, this sale price . . . . . 99  
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It will pay you to stock up for the future at our special prices

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Bloomers and Undervests, pink, peach and white . . . . .	Special 79c.
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Exceptional Value in Yard Goods . . . . .	18c up
Outing Flannel, white, pink and blue cretonnes, new patterns, reg. price 30c, now 19c	

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Cotton Crepe	Mosquito Netting
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#### Here's a Good Bargain

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 Sewing Cottons and Silks, Darning Cottons,

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Cotton Batting . . . . . now 13c. each  
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#### PLEASE NOTE

On Saturday, Monday and Tuesday no Orders for Dry Goods and Notions can be taken over the telephone. It will pay you to come to the store in person and pick out your own bargains.

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### Discoveries Put Roman

**Art on Higher Plane**  
But archeological discoveries in Italy and the Roman dominion within the last two or three decades, and the scientific comparison of Roman art with Greek and other art, and the consequent evaluation of its merits, have put Rome on a rather high plane of artistic production.

No longer is it to be believed that there was no Roman art before the time of the empire; from the fourth to the second centuries before Christ there was a large and meritorious amount of work done, both in painting and in sculpture. A fairly large piece of wall painting was found in a tomb on the Esquiline hill in Rome. It dates from the end of the fourth century B. C., and represents a group of Roman generals holding a conference.

The draughtsmanship is spirited and the massing of the figures in the background is technically superb. It happens also to be the earliest—to date—example in Rome of a superposed frieze decoration. The idea may well have been derived from Ionian models, but the departures in technique are so important and so Roman that the style was believed to be native and it became the pattern which was developed into the Roman triumphal arch relief work.—Washington Star.

### One Feathered Species

**That Knows No Infancy**  
The mound builders, a family of birds inhabiting Australia and certain South sea Islands are unique in that the young are hatched fully feathered and able to fly and live an independent life from the moment they emerge from the eggs. These birds are called megapodes because of their large feet.

Most species lay their eggs in large mounds constructed of loose soil, leaves, grass, twigs, etc. Not infrequently the mounds are 10 or 12 feet in height and contain several wagon-loads of material. After the eggs are deposited they are left to hatch out by the heat of the decaying vegetable matter. The brush turkeys are the most common of the mound builders. One species of megapodes, found in the Philippines and on other islands, lays its eggs in the sand on the seashore and leaves them to be hatched by the heat of the sun.—Pathfinder Magazine.

### "Woman's Rights" Pioneer

Dr. Mary Walker was born in Oswego, N. Y., 1832. She became a graduate physician at twenty-three years of age with a degree from Syracuse Medical College, New York. She commenced practice in Columbus, Ohio, but soon returned to Rome, N. Y., where she practiced for some years. At the outbreak of the Civil War she was commissioned as first lieutenant to serve on the surgical staff of the Union forces. She always appeared in male attire. After four years' service she was awarded a congressional medal of honor for bravery. She then took to the lecture field, appearing in male attire, in either frock coat or evening dress. She died in February, 1910.

### Caligula's Galleries

The galleries of Caligula which were restored are specimens of naval antiquity nearly one thousand nine hundred years old. Aside from the value of the galleries themselves there were objects of art and other valuable material in them. During the process of bringing these to the surface and lowering the level of the lake, an opportunity was afforded for exploring the submerged banks, which was of great archeological interest because of the magnificent Roman villas that formerly lined them.

### Order Not Rescinded

Drury Lane, the great home of pantomime, used to enjoy a unique distinction among London theaters. For over a century and half soldiers were placed on guard outside the doors during every performance. Many thought the guard constituted a recognition of old Drury's status as a Theater Royal, but actually it was set there to prevent a threatened riot one night when George II was to be present. The order not being countermanded, the guard was continued until 1894!

### Had Her Approval

"Come along, Dolly," said the nurse. "Mummy's going to let you see your new baby brother."

Dolly was led into her mother's room. For a few moments she gazed in silence.

"Well, darling," said her mother at last, "what do you think of him?" Dolly nodded an approving head.

"Oh, he's nice!" she announced. "I always did like that shade of pink!"

### The Cross-Word Romance

By JANE OSBORN

ROSAMOND GALE had always tried to start from her house at least ten minutes before train time, though she needed only half that time to reach the suburban station. She was not naturally that sort of person—precise and over prompt—but she took a sort of pleasure in avoiding Tom Gage, her next-door neighbor, who also went to town on the eight o'clock train.

Rosamond Gale didn't know exactly why she took such pains to avoid her neighbor. She wanted most of all to have him know that she avoided him. She wanted him to know she was entirely indifferent to him. Other girls might and did put themselves out to meet him, but Rosamond was not of their number.

Rosamond always took pains to remain at the end of the platform opposite to the end that Tom Gage tre

"If I care the least bit or really wanted to see me," she sometimes told herself, "he could manage to sit with me or at least in the same coach. I'll show him that I am quite as indifferent as he is." And Rosamond persuaded herself sometimes that she ac

The change came about when Tom Gage gave up riding in the smoking car. Previously he had always been ready to make up a set at bridge, but now he sought the seclusion of a seat in one of the regular coaches, where he buried his nose in his morning paper by the time the train pulled out of the station and remained buried until it was time to get out again at the city terminal.

Quite frequently Tom Gage now rode in the same coach with Rosamond, though Rosamond assured herself that she couldn't help that since she entered before he did. Then other one-time smoking car habitues and bridge enthusiasts joined Tom in the regular coaches, and Rosamond soon realized that cross-word puzzles were responsible for the change.

"Look here," Rosamond heard Tom say one morning with mock seriousness, "I left the smoker just so I could have it nice and quiet to do cross-word puzzles." One day Tom took a seat opposite to that of Rosamond. They exchanged most formal bows as she sat down. Then he opened his morning paper and glancing hastily over the first page, he turned to the cross word puzzle.

"What's the name of a bird that can't fly?" he heard him ask a friend ahead of him.

"Blamed if I know," said the friend.

"Blamed if I know,"

**"WANT" ADVERTISEMENTS**

One cent per word per insertion; no advertisement less than twenty-five cents; three insertions for the price of two times. Special rates for standing "want" advertisements by the month. Always send cash (unused postage stamps will do) for want advertisements, as we cannot afford bookkeeping at these rates.

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**FOR SALE**—Second-hand 5 and 6-tube battery radio sets; \$15.00 each with tubes. H. A. Reed & Son.

**FOR SALE**—Roll-top desk and chair. Mrs. M. E. Haven, Northfield. 3-7-31.

**FOR SALE**—Rhode Island Red chicks, hatched from 24-ounce eggs produced by hens spate-tested and free from B. W. D.; high producers; 20 cents each. Ward's Poultry Farm, Bernardston, Mass. Tel. 89.

**FOR SALE**—One Airway vacuum cleaner, used but a few times. Mrs. Jessie Hartzell. Tel. 141-3.

**FOR RENT**

**FOR RENT**—Furnished apartment; for summer or year round; first floor; four rooms and bath; also garage; new furnace. Miss Caroline B. Lane, 32 Highland avenue, East Northfield.

**FOR RENT**—Tenement, 6 rooms and garage, electric lights, running water. H. E. Buffum, South Vernon, Mass.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**NOTICE**—We have just received a new consignment of uncalled for suits, odd pants, top coats, overcoats for boys, young men, and men to be cleared out at half price. Come early for first choice. Braff, Tailors, Greenfield.

**WANTED**—I will pay the highest prices for the following: Old Fashion Antique Glassware, Books, Dishes, Lamps, Pewter Silverware, Post Beds, Tables, Chest of Drawers, Chairs, Pictures, Candle Sticks, 5 and 6 drawer Chests. No black walnut or marble top goods. All mail answered promptly. Please state what you have and mail to E. F. COLTON, 23 Sargeant street, Holyoke, Mass.

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**The "Principal" of the Thing**

By GENEVRA COOK

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**Idea of Liberty Imbued in Youthful Colonials**

The subject of coasting inevitably recalls the ancient tale of the ashes on the slide, of pre-Revolutionary days in Boston. That yarn is given, in its original and presumably authentic form, in a letter written by John Andrews of Boston to William Barrell on January 29, 1775. Andrews wrote:

" . . . Shall close this by giving you a small anecdote, relating to some of our school lads—who as formerly in this season improv'd the coast from Sherburn's hill down to School street."

"General Haldiman, improving the house that belongs to Old Cook, his servant, took it upon him to cut up their coast and fling ashes upon it. The lads made a muster, and chose a committee to wait upon the general, who admitted them, and heard their complaint, which was couched in very gentle terms, complaining that their fathers before 'em had improved it as a coast from time immemorial, etc. He ordered his servant to repair the damage, and acquainted the governor with whom she lived.

Wilma ran eagerly down the stairs. "Yes?" "Oh, Zip! Hello, Zip!"

" . . . Tonight? I'd love it. . . Purple Hills, and dancing! . . . Mhm . . . And Ann and Cricky? . . . 'Bout half an hour . . . All right . . . Goo-bye."

She ran singing up the stairs, two steps at a time. Anyway, tonight she wouldn't have to be a "school teacher."

At Purple Hills there was dinner and dancing. The boys seemed to know everyone, especially in the orchestra. Between the four of them, she and Zip and Ann and Cricky, they kept the "Musical Morons" busy with requests. Wilma and Zip had a new step—a clever, tricky one that Zip had got from a cousin who was on the stage—and toward the end of the evening Zip asked the orchestra to play the music for it.

Absorbed in dancing it, caught by the spell of the music, Wilma did not notice that one by one the other couples stopped dancing to watch, till there was no one else left on the floor. With the last dying note of the music, she lifted her drooped lashes, stood for a moment smiling a little, up at Zip—and suddenly aware of the breathless bush in the air—turned to see the charmed circle standing there. Her eyes wide, she drew a deep breath. Over the heads of the spell-bound crowd, she met the intent, disapproving blue eyes of Clyde Archer Rutherford, principal of Brantwood High.

All winter Wilma worked hard to live down that look in the eyes of her principal. "Of course," he said, "it is not just the personal loss of dignity. It's the principle of the thing."

It was the night of the predress rehearsal for the May-day play. Everyone was excited, tired, merry. As the curtain slid over the footlights and began strumming on the piano. At once the cast, the strain over, were dancing hilariously across the stage. Wilma made no effort to stop them; they had worked hard; let them have a little fun now. From backstage she pulled the curtain to give them more room. Amazed and indignant came the stentorian voice of the principal from the dark of the auditorium: "Stop that dancing!" There was a petrified silence on the stage.

Clothed in a new dignity Wilma Dalley stepped from behind the scenes. She looked straight into the eyes of Clyde Archer Rutherford. "Mr. Rutherford," she said softly but clearly, "I allowed them to dance. If there is any blame, I should have it."

The principal became very red. He said sternly to the breathless cast: "May I have this?" he asked.

Smiling, she arose, prepared to tread a jazzy measure.

"Ah, thank you," said the man, and picked up a Spanish shawl upon which she had been sitting, and went off with it.

**How She Knew**

Beverly, age three, came in from playing one day and announced that she had seen a daddy bird. Her daddy bird was an English sparrow.

"Why, how do you know it was a daddy bird?" her mother asked.

"Oh," replied Beverly, "him had his necktie on."

**Ideal**

A number of women, in various walks of life, were asked to state what they considered to be a woman's ideal age. The answers ranged from eighteen to thirty-five, but the prize went to Clara Bow, who wrote:

"Thirty is a nice age for a woman, especially if she's forty."

**Ancient Rhinoceros**

The carcass of a large rhinoceros about one hundred thousand years old was found two or three hundred feet underground in an oil field in eastern Galicia. A geologist who examined the animal gave it as his opinion that the giant prehistoric beast had drowned in a bog. The hair and hide of the animal were still in fairly good condition.—Pathfinder Magazine.

**Newspaper Men Are Safe**

We are worried to death now that the announcement has been made that there's a lot of counterfeit \$100 bills about. Wouldn't it be terrible to have some of them mixed up in our small change and have them turned back by our banker?—Lebanon Hurtle.

**CHURCH, FRATERNAL AND OTHER NOTICES****TRINITARIAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH**

Announcements for week beginning April 6.

**SUNDAY**

10:30 a. m.—Prayers.  
10:45 a. m.—Morning worship. The third Commandment—Profanity.

**12:00 noon**

Sunday school.  
7:00 p. m.—Young People's Society.  
8:00 p. m.—Evening service. "Voyaging Among the Philippines." Pictures.

**MONDAY**

6:00 p. m.—Sunday school teachers' and officers' council. Address by Mr. Spurgeon Gage.

**TUESDAY**

3:00 p. m.—Women's Bible class, with Mrs. Bessie Symonds.

**WEDNESDAY**

3:00 p. m.—Mothers' Society.  
3:45 p. m.—Junior Christian Endeavor Society.

**THURSDAY**

10:30 a. m.—Ladies' Sewing Society.  
3:45 p. m.—Pastor's junior instruction class.

**FRIDAY**

7:00 p. m.—Boys' Brigade.  
SATURDAY

7:30 p. m.—Lenten prayer service with Mr. and Mrs. Earl Makepeace, Warwick avenue.

**FIRST CONGREGATIONAL UNITARIAN CHURCH**

Charles Chambers Conner, Minister.

**SUNDAY**

Theme, Recognizing the Offering of Life for a Cause of the People of the World.

**ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH, SOUTH VERNON**

SUNDAY  
10:45 a. m.—Sermon by the pastor.  
12:05 p. m.—Church school.  
7:00 p. m.—Evening service, with short address.

**THURSDAY**

7:30 p. m.—Mid-week meeting at the Vernon Home.

**FREE METHODIST CHURCH**

Mrs. Nellie A. Reid, Pastor  
SUNDAY

10:30 a. m.—Morning worship.  
11:30 a. m.—Sunday school.  
6:30 p. m.—Class meeting.  
7:30 p. m.—Evening worship.

**WEDNESDAY**

3:00 p. m.—Children's meeting.  
7:30 p. m.—Prayer meeting.

**ST. PATRICK'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH**

Father Carey and Father Rice, Pastors  
Sunday mass at 10:30 a. m., except on the first Sunday of each month, when it is at 8:30 a. m.  
Sunday school and Bible history after the celebration of mass.

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**Oddities of Etiquette**

Etiquette in Scandinavia is a thing to be dredged, especially in Sweden. Even the former should address a person by his full diplomatic, political, professional or commercial title. Thus one meets Mr. the Assistant to the Bank Manager Wirsén or Mr. the former Manufacturer of Blood Sausage Olson. Denmark is far less formal, both in speech and attire, but at the end of the dinner party the hostess will stand in the doorway and shake hands with every guest while he murmurs, "Thank you for the food," to which she answers, "I hope it will become you well."

**Not as Bad as It Sounds**

If you heard a West Point cadet say casually, "I saw a beast come out of the boulder's with his drag, all spooned up, and start on a P. S. with a skag in his face," it would mean simply this: "A young cadet, leaving the cadet restaurant with the girl he is to take to a hop."

You must understand that the girl is adequately togged out for the dance and that the cadet, smoking a cigarette, was taking her for a stroll before starting for the hop. A "hop" is a dance, of course.

**Best Spanish Joke**

Here is the prize-winning joke in a contest told by the humorists weekly, Buen Humor, of Madrid, Spain:

A citizen appears at a public bath house and asks:  
"Can you let me have a bath?"  
"You will have to wait; everything is filled," answers a clerk.  
"How many bathers are there?"  
"Fourteen."  
"What! As many as that going to get married tomorrow?"

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### Fresh Garden Things and New Ways to Cook Them



By CAROLINE B. KING

I DON'T know of anything that has a greater power to thrill me than the sight of green peas and tender lettuce maturing in the garden. How anxiously I wait the day when the first "mess" is ready for the table, and how eagerly I gather and prepare the delicate succulent things.

Vegetable dinners are becoming more and more popular as housewives are learning the deliciousness of fresh garden vegetables. Most women now know that it is a mistake to over-cook any green vegetable, or to cook it in too great a quantity of water if the fresh flavor and all the vital qualities with which our good green vegetables are blessed are to be preserved—an open kettle, just enough slightly salted water to cover and a short cooking period are required.

Salt added to the water in which green vegetables are cooked sets their delicate color; a few drops of lemon juice added to the water when cauliflower or white turnips or celery is being cooked prevents the vegetable from darkening and a tablespoonful of vinegar will intensify the red of beets or the gold of carrots.

Lettuce and chicory are usually served as salads, but they are both very tasty when cooked lightly and dressed with a cream sauce in real French fashion.



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1	1928 Tudor ..... \$300.00
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1	1926 Model T light truck, closed cab ..... \$100.00
1	1926 Model T Coupe, very good ..... \$100.00
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No large display advts. can be accepted hereafter any later than 5 P. M. Tuesday of the week of issue; and no display advts. of any size after 1 P. M. on Wednesday.

Moreover, advertisers should understand that they will usually get a better set-up and position in the paper, if they have their copy in our hands in advance of these closing hours.